ZLATOVEROV, A.I.

"Cerebrospinal fluid." D.A.Shamburov. Reviewed by A.Zlatoverov. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 56 no.5:410-415 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID)
(SHAMBUROV, D.A.)

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. T
The Nervous System. Blood Supply.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 106802

Author : Zlatoverov, A. I.
Institut. : -
Title : The Interrelationships between Intracranial, Arterial, and Venous Blood Pressures.

Orig. Pub. : V sb.: Aktual'n. probl. nevropatol i psikhiatrii. Kuybushev, 1957, 21-30

Abstract : As Ringer's solution is administered to a dog through a suboccipital puncture, the resulting fast and substantial increase of intracranial pressure (P) causes, in turn, an increase of venous P. Under the same conditions, a slow and gradual increase of intracranial P may occur without being accompanied by changes of venous P. In a heart and lung specimen with preserved cranial blood supply, a sharp increase of arterial resistance caused an increase of intracra-

Card: 1/3

110

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology. T
The Nervous System. Blood Supply.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 106802

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract :
(cont) nial P. Subsequent decreases of arterial P were accompanied by slower decreases of intracranial P. Reflectory increases of arterial P, issuing from carotidal tissues, also took place without being accompanied by changes of intracranial P. A general increase of intracranial P may produce local vasal reactions accompanied by localized increases of retinal P or P in the area of temporal arteries without causing P increase

Card: 2/3

ZLATOVEROV, A.I.; YARTSEVA, L.V.; KRASIL'NIKOVA, N.A.

Oligophrenia, ataxia, bilateral cataract (Marinesco-Sjögren syndrome) associated with congenital toxoplasmosis. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.10:1478-1481 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.I. Zlatoverov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MAN'KOVSKIY, N.B.; ZLATOVEROV, A.I.; MADORSKIY, V.A.; FAVORSKIY, B.A.; YAKOBSON, I.S.

Reviews. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.11:1750-1752 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

ZLATOVEROV, A.I.; ANDREYEV, R.I.; SHARAPOV, B.I.; ALEKSANDROVSKIY, G.V.

Discussions and reviews. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.12:1948-1949
'64. (MIRA 18:6)

ZLATOVEROV, A.I., prof.; GONCHAROV, Z.N.

Diagnosis of hernias of the intervertebral disk. Vrach. delo no.12:102-105 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.I. Zlatoverov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Ob"yedinennaya bol'nitsa Kuybyshevskoy zheleznoy dorogi.

ZLATOVEROV, A.I.; KOZLOVA, V.A.; PINES, D.N.

Pressure in the temporal and brachial arteries during the orthostatic test as a method for detecting cerebral hypertension. Sov.med. 26 no.12:38-44 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE) (BLOOD PRESSURE)

ZLATOVEROV, A.I.; UMANSKIY, K.G.

Piezography of nystagmus. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 58 no.3:325-328 '58.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Klinicheskoye otdeleniye Instituta po izucheniyu poliomiyelita (direktor - prof. A.P. Chumakov) AMN SSSR i klinika nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.I. Zlatoverov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(NYSTAGMUS, physiol.
piezography (Rus))

IL'YASHUK, Nikolay Davidovich; TROSHCHENKO, Mariana Aleksandrovna; GOLUBEVA, Aneta Mikhaylovna; ZLATOVEROV, B.S., red.; TRUSOV, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Technology of the chemical cleaning and dyeing of garments] Tekhnologiia khimicheskoi chistki i krasheniia odezhdy. Moskva. Gosbytizdat, 1963. 185 p. (MIRA 17:2)

ZLATOVEROV, B.S.

MARUDIN, Petr Markovich, podpolkovnik; GORBUNOV, Petr Ivanovich, mayor zapasa; ZLATOVEROV, B.S., podpolkovnik, redaktor; MEDNIKOVA, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Squad reconnaissance] Otdelenie v razvedke. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo Ministerstva obor. SSSR, 1956. 125 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:4)
(Military reconnaissance)

SEMENOV, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich, general-mayor zapasa; KOZLOV, S.N., polkovnik, red.; ZLATOVEROV, B.S., polkovnik, red.; KONOVALOVA, Ye.K., tekhn.red.

[Brief survey of the development of the Soviet operational skill] Kratkii ocherk razvitiia sovetskogo operativnogo iskusstva. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1960. 298 p. (MIRA 13:7)

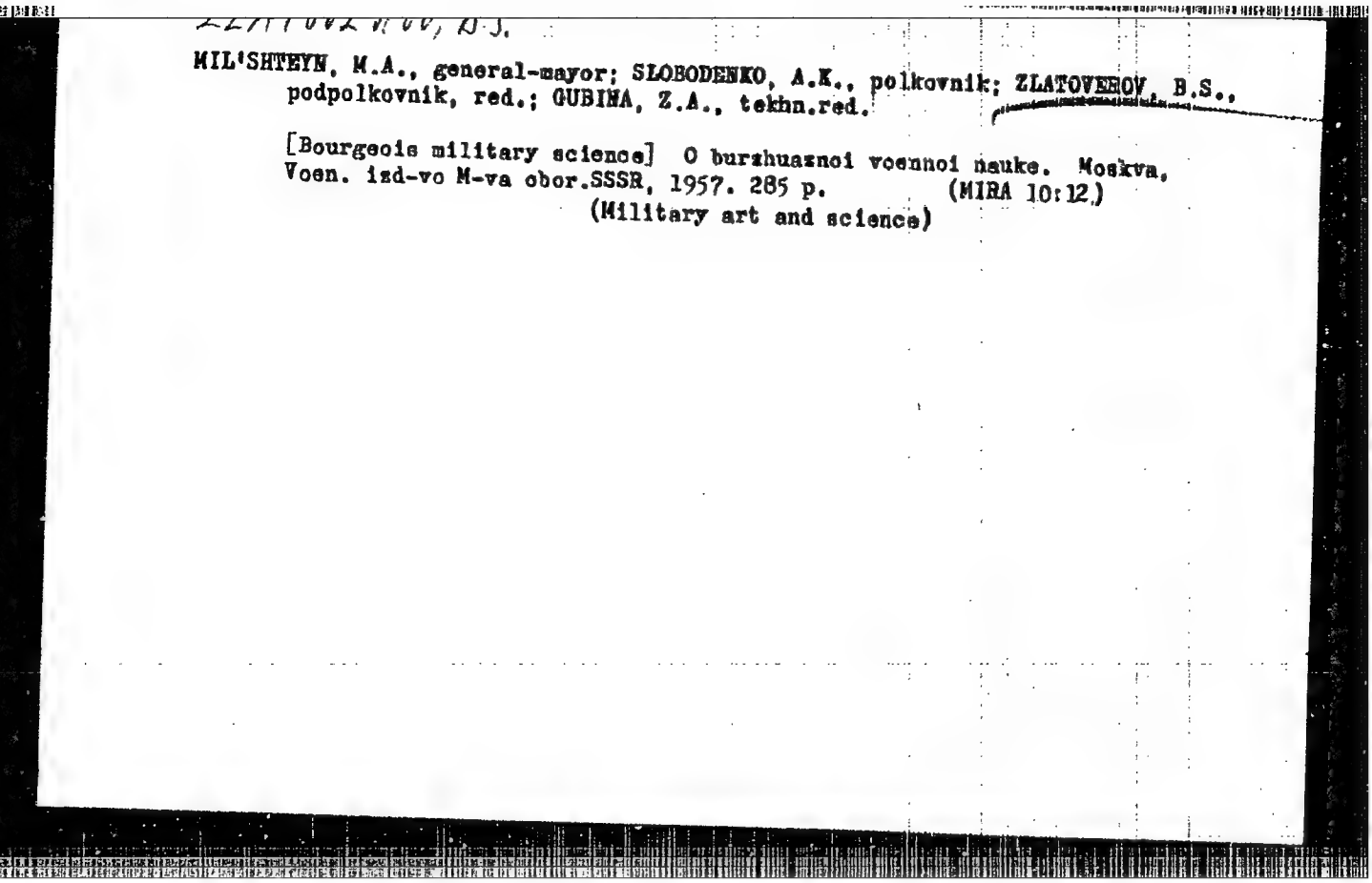
(Military art and science)

KHARLAMOV, Nikolay Ivanovich, polkovnik zapasa, zasluzhennyy master sporta; SHTANDEL', Boris Nikolayevich, polkovnik; ZLATOVEROV, B.S., polkovnik, red.; SOKOLOVA, G.F., tekhn.red.

[Overcoming obstacles, grenade throwing, and hand-to-hand combat] Preodolenie prepiatstvii, metanie granat i rukopashnyi boi; posobie po provedeniiu zaniatii v podrazdeleniiakh. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1958. 125 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Fighting, Hand to hand) (Grenades)

PROKOF'YEV, P.S.; CHEBOTAREV, V.P.; ZLATOVEROV, B.S., red.; TRUSOV, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Fire prevention in local industrial enterprises] Pozharnaia bezopasnost' predpriiatii promyshlennosti mestnogo podchineniia. Moskva, Gosbytizdat, 1963. 184 p. (MIRA 17:4)



ZLATOVERKHOV, B.S.

MIL'SHTEYN, M.A., general-mayor; SLOBODENKO, A.K., polkovnik; ZLATOVERKHOV, B.S., podpolkovnik, red.; GUBINA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Bourgeois military science] O burzhuaznoi voennoi nauke. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1957. 285 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Military art and science)

ZLATOVEROV, Yu.D., inzh.; KOMISSARCHIK, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Device for electrothermal stressing of rod reinforcement. Stroi. i dor. mash. 7 no.4:22-26 Ap '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Concrete reinforcement)

RESTAREVIC, S., ing.; ZLATOVIC, B., ing.

Beginning of the operation of the Split hydroelectric power station. Elektroprivreda 14 no.11/12:623-625 N-D '61.

ZLATKOVSKY, A.

"The Fruit Harvest and Winter Care for Fruit Trees on the USSR Collective Farms." p. 1089
(ZA SOCIALISTICKE ZEMEDELSTVI, Vol. 3, No. 10, Oct. 1953) Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954. Unclassified.

ZLATOVRHOVNIKOV, V., inz., strucni saradnik

Can one obtain ferromanganese from our poor manganese ores?
Tesla no.15/16:31 N-D '55.

1. Rudnik i topionica "Trepca," Zvecan.

ZLATOVSKY, I.

Electronic current in Penning vacuum tubes. El tech cas 13 no.1: 60-63 '62.

ZLATOVSKY, I.; SMOLAK, L.

Diffusion parameters of indium into germanium of various degrees of purity. El tech cas 13 no. 6:374-376 '62.

ZLATOVSKY, Ladislav, inz.

Technological capacity data on vehicles of public highway transportation. Silnice doprava 11 no.7:19-22 '63.

ZLATOVSKY, Ladislav, inz.

What typification will bring. Siln doprava 12 no. 8:2-3 Ag '64.

1. Dopravoprojekt National Enterprise.

ZLATOVSKY, Ladislav, inz.

Automatic automobile washing station in Zilina. Siln doprava 12 no.11:6-8 N '64.

1. Dopravoprojekt National Enterprise.

ZLATOVSKY, Ladislav, ing.

On new buildings of transportation enterprises. Silnice doprava 12 no.5:6-7 My '64.

1. Dopravoprojekt National Enterprise.

ZLATOVSKY, Ladislav, inz.

Typification of maintenance shops. Siln doprava 12 no.6/7:3-4 '64.

1. Dopravoprojekt National Enterprise.

ZLATOVSKY, Ladislav, inz.

Purification of waste water from automobile washing.
Siln doprova 11 no.1:19 Ja '63.

1. Dopravoprojekt Bratislava.

ZLATOVSKY, Ladislav, inz.

Garaging of motor vehicles. Siln doprava 11 no.2:20-21 F '63.

1. Dopravoprojekt, Bratislava.

L 02364-67 EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) WG/JD

ACC NR: AP6032715 SOURCE CODE: PO/0053/66/000/009/0445/0446

AUTHOR: Zlotowska, Z.

ORG: none

TITLE: Application of laser for spectral analysis

SOURCE: Przeglad elektroniki, no. 9, 1966, 445-446

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, spectrographic analysis, spectrographic camera, STAINLESS STEEL

ABSTRACT: A ruby laser was used as a source for spectrochemical analysis of stainless steel samples. The nickel and chromium content of the samples were determined from their spectra. Four laser excitations were used for each sample. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20, 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 1/1 vmb UDC: 544.62:621.384

ZLATY, Gustav

Care of water purity means caring for health of our people. Tech rraca 14 no.2:146-148 F '62.

1. Kralovopolska strojirna, n.p., Brno.

ZLAT'YEV, M. [Zlat'iev]

Precast reinforced concrete arched cattle barn. Sil'. bud. 11 no. 2:7-8 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Starshiy proizvoditel' rabot sovkhoza "Olenivs'kyi" Stalinskoy oblasti.
(Stalino Province--Farm buildings)
(Precast concrete construction)

ZLAT'YEV, N. [Zlat'iev, N.]

Reinforced concrete half frames in rural construction. Sil'. bud. 11 no.5:22-23 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Starshiy proizvoditel' rabot sovkhoza "Olenevskiy" Mar'inskogo rayona, Stalinskoy oblasti.
(Stalino Province--Reinforced concrete construction)
(Structural frames)

GAZANCHIYAN, V.I.; ZLAT'YEV, V.A. (Donetsk)

Improving the planning and accounting of commercial output and cost of production. Shvein. prom. no.4:17-21 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ACC NR: AR6024837 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/004/G003/G004

15

AUTHOR: Bekzhanov, G. R.; Brodovoy, V. V.; Gol'dshmidt, V. I.; Zhivoderov, A. B.; Zlaydinov, L. Z.; Ivanov, O. D.; Klechin, I. N.; Kolmogorov, Yu. A.; Bachin, A. P.; Kotyarov, V. M.; Kuz'min, Yu. I.; Kuminova, M. V.; Kunin, N. Ya.; Lyubetskiy, V. G.; Melent'yev, M. I.; Morozov, M. D.; Tret'yakov, V. G.; Tychkova, T. V.; Tsaregradskiy, V. A.; Eydlin, R. A.

TITLE: A schematic geophysical map of Kazakhstan

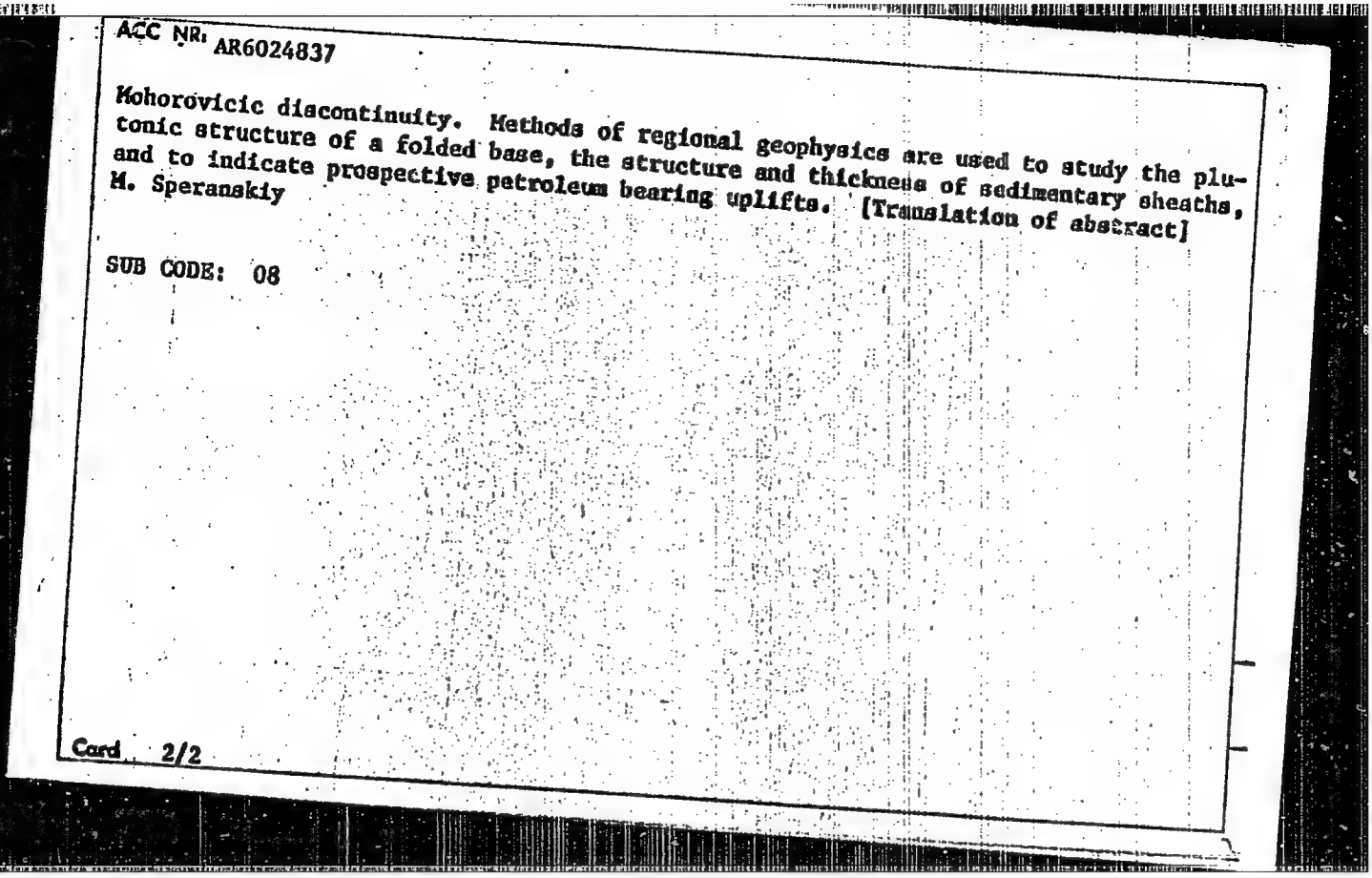
SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 4G17

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geol. rezul'taty prikl. geofiz. Geofiz. issled. stroyeniya zemn. kory. M., Nedra, 1965, 142-154

TOPIC TAGS: geologic survey, geologic prospecting, map

ABSTRACT: Regional geophysical surveys are conducted in Kazakhstan to divide the territory into tectonic regions, to study its plutonic structure, and to solve some problems of geophysical mapping. The results of these surveys will make it possible to establish structural belts and regions in which minerals are likely to be found. The basic material will be obtained from investigations of the magnetic and gravitational fields in combination with seismic studies. In the magnetic and gravitational fields, tectonic and plutonic seams are isolated which correspond to terraces in the

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.311(574)



ACC NR: AR6024837

Mohorovicic discontinuity. Methods of regional geophysics are used to study the plutonic structure of a folded base, the structure and thickness of sedimentary sheaths, and to indicate prospective petroleum bearing uplifts. [Translation of abstract]
M. Speranskiy

SUB CODE: 08

Card 2/2

ZLAVDINOV, L.Z.

Physicomathematical nature of nonlocal gravity anomalies and the laws of crustal structure. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser. geol. 22 no.5:35-55 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kazakhskiy geofizicheskiy trest, g. Alma-Ata.

L 42131-66 EWT(1) GS/GD

ACC NR: AT6028379 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0142/0154

AUTHOR: Bachin, A. P.; Bekzhanov, G. R.; Brodovoy, V. V.; Gol'dshmidt, V. I.; Zhivoderov, A. B.; Zlavdinov, L. Z.; Ivanov, O. D.; Klenchin, I. N.; Kolmogorov, Yu. A.; Kotlyarov, V. M.; Kuz'min, Yu. I.; Kuminova, M. V.; Kunin, N. Ya.; Lyubetskiy, V. G.; Melent'yev, M. I.; Morozov, N. D.; Trut'ynkov, V. G.; Tychkova, T. V.; Tsaregradskiy, V. A.; Eydlin, R. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Geophysical sketch map of Kazakhstan

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964, Geologicheskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 142-154

TOPIC TAGS: ~~Kazakhstan~~ geophysics, map, ~~geophysical mapping~~, tectonics, ~~geologic~~ ~~tion~~ regional study

ABSTRACT: On the basis of regional geophysical and geological investigations (seismic, gravimetric, magnetoelectric), a composite geophysical sketch map of the physical fields of Kazakhstan has been compiled. From this map, the major tectonic zones, deep structures, and geological structural zones are defined. Long zones representing high field gradients in the gravitational and magnetic fields reflect deep geosutures, which seismic sounding data suggest are scarps in the M-discontinuity

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6028379

Among the major structural zones of Kazakhstan defined are: 1) the Turgayskaya, 2) the Petropavlovskaya, 3) the Uspenskaya, 4) the Tokrauskaya, and 5) the Dzhalair-Naymanskaya. Regions of magmatism are also defined. In the tectonic depression zones, contour lines indicate the thickness of the sedimentary cover, overlying the folded basement, and possible oil-bearing formations. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [DM]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ ATD PRESS: 5063

Card 2/2

KLAVET, Iv.; RADIKOVA, I.

Case of staphylococcal intoxication. Suvrem. med., Sofia 5 no.6: 74-78 1954.

1. Iz Raionnia veterinaren institut, Plovdiv, i Okrushnata sanepidstantsiia, Plovdiv.

(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES,
toxin in food pois.)
(FOOD POISONING,
Micrococcus pyogenes toxin)

ZLAVOG, C.

"Already the 12th district is completely collectivized."

p. 2 (Drumul Belsugului) No. 6, June 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

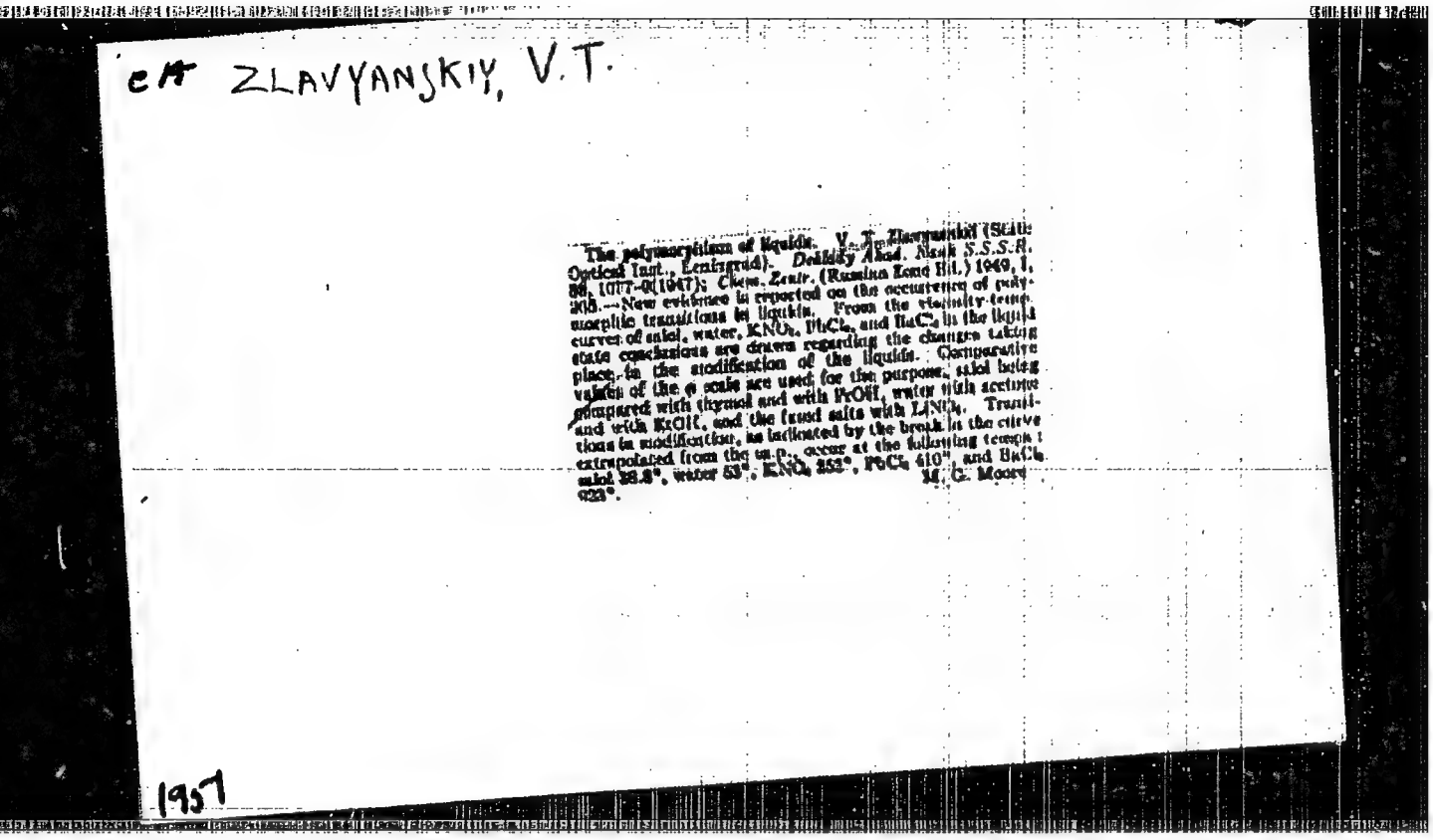
SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

ZLAVOG, C.

"Experiments stations helping to raise production."

p. 18 (Drumul Belsugului) No. 8, Aug. 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East Eurppean Accessions EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958



cit ZLAVYANSKIY, V.T.

The polymorphism of liquids. V. T. Zlavyanskii (State Optical Inst., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 58, 1077-9(1947); *Chem. Zentr.* (Rumina Zone Bit.) 1949, I, 205.—New evidence is reported on the occurrence of polymorphic transitions in liquids. From the viscosity-temp. curves of salol, water, KNO_3, $PbCl_2$, and $BaCl_2$ in the liquid state conclusions are drawn regarding the changes taking place in the modification of the liquids. Comparative values of the φ scale are used for the purpose, salol being compared with thymol and with PrOH, water with acetone and with EtOH, and the fused salts with $LiNO_3$. Transitions in modification, as indicated by the breaks in the curve extrapolated from the m.p., occur at the following temps.: salol 38.8°, water 53°, KNO_3 353°, $PbCl_2$ 410°, and $BaCl_2$ 923°.

M. G. Moore

1951

ZLEBNIK, L.

A contribution to the stratigraphy of Veliki trn. p. 79.

GEOLOGIJA. (Geoloski zavod Slovenije) Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.
No. 4, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Uncl.

ZLEBORAK, Kazimierz

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 3
Feb, 10, 1954
Petroleum, Lubricants, and Asphalt

(2)

The quaternary ammonium [illegible] formed by partial [illegible] and naphthenic hydrocarbons [illegible] with [illegible] ethanol and water. Kazimierz Zlebork [illegible]

ZLEKSEYEVA, M. S.

Nervous System

Interrelationship between the external behavior and the type of the higher nervous system of a sanguine dog. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 1 no. 5, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

BEZSMERTNAYA, M.S.; ZLENKO, B.F.

Composition of copper-pyrrhotine ores in the Altai and characteristics of the distribution of impurity elements in them. Krat. soob. IMGRE no.1:75-84 '60.
(MIRA 17:3)

ZLENKO, B.F.

Alternations of enclosing rocks and mineralization stages in the Vavilonsk deposit (Rudnyy Altai). Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.1: 7-34 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Altai Mountains--Ore deposits)
(Metamorphism (Geology))

VENGRENOVSKIY, Sergey Iosifovich, nauchnyy sotr., kand. sel'khoz. nauk ; DZHELALI, Nadezhda Ivanovna, nauchnyy sotr.; LUZHETSKAYA, Lyudmila Grigor'yevna, nauchnyy sotr., agronom; SHIBKO, Vladimir Andreyevich, nauchnyy sotr., agronom; ZLENKO, G., red.; MOLCHANOVA, T., tekhn. red.

[Peas in Odessa Province] Gorokh na Odesshchine. Odessa, Odesskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy selektsionno-geneticheskiy institut imeni T.D.Lysenko (for Vengrenovskiy, Dzhelali). 2. Kolkhoz "Zarya kommunizma" Kodymskogo rayona (for Luzhetskaya). 3. Sel'skokhozyaystvennaya artel' "Ukraina" Kiliyskogo rayona (for Shibko).

(Odessa Province—Peas)

ZLENKO, N.D.; SHPAK, N.S.

Early Sinian subvolcanic formations of the southeastern Aldan Shield. Trudy VAGT no.7: 52-65 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Aldan Plateau—Geology, Stratigraphic)

ZLENKO, N.D.

Late Sinian central intrusions of the eastern margin of the Aldan Shield. Trudy VAGT no.7:66-73 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Aldan Plateau--Rocks, Igneous)

ZLENKO, N.D.; TARKHOVA, M.A.

Problem of the unified nomenclature of effusive and vein rocks.
Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 26 no.1:96-98 Ja '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Rocks, Igneous—Nomenclature)

ZLENKO, N.D.

Petrographic province of instrusives of the central type on the eastern margin of the Aldan shield. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 34 no.6:131-132 N-D '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Aldan Plateau--Rocks, Igneous)

ZLENKO, S.I.; TROFIMOVA, N.I.

Infectious mononucleosis. Ped., akush. i gin. 20 no.4:21-24 '58.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Detskaya klinika (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. O.M. Khokhol) bol'nitsy im. Kalinina g. Kiyeva (glavnyy vrach - V.O. Udintseva).
(MONONUCLEOSIS)

ZLENKO, V.Ya.

"Quanta" of contact melting. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.5: 86-92 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.

5 (2), 5 (4)

AUTHORS: Savintsev, P. A., Avericheva, V. Ye., SOV/20-127-4-28/60
Zlenko, V. Ya.

TITLE: On the Nature of Contact Fusion of Alkali-halide Crystals

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 4, pp 828 - 830 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mechanism and kinetics in the formation of contact fusion alloys (eutectic alloys or solid solutions are formed) have not yet been investigated. A diffusion-like nature was ascribed to the contact fusion alloys. There is an unlimited mutual solubility in these alloys. To clarify the processes taking place in the formation of contact fusion alloys, the alkali-halide mixtures were X-rayed at high temperatures. The methods and the X-ray high-temperature camera developed by the X-Ray Laboratory of the Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the AS USSR) were used for the investigation. In the Debye diagram, the lines of the single components KCl-NaCl, observed up to 600°, disappear at 635°, and the lines of the solid solutions appear. In the

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system KCl-KJ, the lines of the components are present at temperatures $t < 300^{\circ}$, at $t > 500^{\circ}$ they are shifted (formation of the solid solutions KCl in KJ and KJ in KCl). Due to the expansion by heat, the lattice periods of both the components grow at first. In the beginning diffusion process, the period of the alloy-KCl grows fast, and the period of KJ becomes smaller again. The diffusion process was investigated by means of the monocrystals KCl-KBr, NaCl-NaBr, and KCl-KJ at temperatures near those of the contact fusion alloy. Further, the crystals were tempered, for different periods of time, at the given temperatures, and the compositions originating on the contact surface were investigated by X-rays. It was shown that with the approach to the temperature of the contact fusion alloy the tempering times became smaller to attain the composition corresponding to the minimum of the melting diagram of the system KCl-KBr. Similar results were obtained for the system NaCl-NaBr. In the system KCl-KJ, limited solid solutions were formed on both contact surfaces at 500°. The observation of the appearance of the contact fusion alloys indicates the mutual solubility of the components. The measure-

ment results concerning the formation heat of solid eutectic alloys are compiled in table 1. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 11 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: April 8, 1959, by V. D. Kuznetsov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1959

SAVINTSEV, P.A.; AVERICHEVA, V.Ye.; ZLENKO, V.Ya.; VYATKINA, A.V.; IGNAT'YEVA, M.I.

Nature and linear velocity of contact melting. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.5:128-133 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Alkali metal halides--Thermal properties)
(Systems (Chemistry))

SAVINTSEV, P.A.; ZLENKO, V.Ya.; NAUMOV, A.F.

Hardness of fused electrolytes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.4:86-90 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Alkali metal halides) (Hardness--Testing)

68875
S/139/59/000/05/020/026
E201/E191

18.7500

AUTHORS: Savintsev, P.A., Avericheva, V.Ye., Zlenko, V.Ya., Vyatkina, A.V., and Ignat'yeva, M.I.

TITLE: On the Nature and the Linear Velocity of Contact Melting

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 128-133 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Contact melting is used in preparation of alloys (Ref 1) and in physico-chemical analysis (Ref 2). It was suggested (Ref 3) that contact melting of alkali-halide crystals is due to formation of a low-melting-point solid solution by mutual diffusion of the components. To study contact melting in greater detail the authors measured the temperature dependence of the lattice constants of components in the eutectic mixture of powders KCl-KI (Figs 1 and 2), the temperature dependence of the surface and bulk diffusion coefficients in KCl-NaCl (Table 1), KCl-KBr, and KCl-KI monocrystals, the temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity of the powder mixtures KI-NaCl (Table 3), KI-NaBr (Table 3), and the heat of formation of the eutectic alloys $KCl-K_2CrO_4$ (Table 2), KCl-KI (Table 2). The authors used the X-ray diffraction method developed for high

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S/139/59/000/05/020/026
E201/E191

On the Nature and the Linear Velocity of Contact Melting

temperatures at the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Acad.Sci. USSR (Ref 4). The experiments showed that the contact melting in crystals with unlimited mutual solubility and in crystals forming eutectic alloys is similar. Contact melting can be considered as a proof of mutual solubility of the components. The initial stage of contact melting is a diffusion process. This process produces a layer which is the lowest-melting-point alloy of the two components. The next stage is formation of a liquid layer with subsequent dissolution of the solid components in this liquid. The later stages of contact melting can be described in terms of a "linear velocity" which is the rate of reduction of the length of a rod-shaped sample (Table 4). This velocity can be related to the physical and chemical properties of the components and their melt (Table 5).

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There are 2 figures, 5 tables and 9 Soviet references. 4

68875

S/139/59/000/05/020/026
E201/E191

On the Nature and the Linear Velocity of Contact Melting

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute imeni S.M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1959

Card 3/3

SOV/139-58-4-14/30

AUTHORS: Savintsev, P.A., Zlenko, V. Ya. and Naumov, A.F.

TITLE: On the Hardness of Ionic Alloys (O tverdosti ionnykh splavov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Fizika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 86-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Data obtained in earlier work of one of the authors (Ref 2) and entered in Table 1 on the relation between the hardness (determined by drilling, grinding, micro-hardness and the Brinell method), the lattice energy U and the magnitude of the molecular concentration α, which is proportional to this magnitude, shows that the relative hardness increases with increasing values of U and α. The authors considered it of interest to compare the hardness of alkali-haloid alloys with the magnitudes characterising the particle interaction in the lattice. The hardness was determined in single crystals by drilling, mutual grinding and the Brinell method and the micro-hardness was also determined. The drilling was done by a 4 mm dia. drill with an angle at the tip of 90° and the shape of a quadrangular pyramid. The drilling was effected with various loads, the maximum of which was 600 g.

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On the Hardness of Ionic Alloys SOV/139-58-4-14/30

Determination of the hardness by means of mutual grinding was based on grinding with a standard and determination of the ratio of the volume ground off the standard to that ground off the specimen. The results of determination of the hardness by means of drilling are graphed in Fig.1 for freshly grown single crystals of KCl with admixtures of KBr, NaBr and NaCl; in Fig.2 for freshly grown single crystals of NaCl with admixtures of NaBr, KCl and NaI; in Fig.3 the dependence is graphed on the composition of the solid solution of KCl-KBr of the micro-hardness H_{μ}, the hardness determined by drilling, by mutual grinding and by the Brinell method. Some of the obtained numerical values are entered in Tables 2-5. It was found that in freshly grown single crystals the hardness determined by mutual grinding and drilling can be expressed by curves with a minimum and the Brinell hardness and the micro-hardness can be expressed by curves each with a maximum. After storing for a month, an increase in the hardness determined by drilling and mutual grinding is observed for the system NaCl-NaBr. The

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On the Hardness of Ionic Alloys SOV/139-58-4-14/30

hardness of polycrystals changes according to a more complicated law.
There are 3 figures, 5 tables and 8 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S. M.Kirova (Tomsk Polytechnical Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1958

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6036061 SOURCE CODE: UR/0432/66/000/005/0015/0017

AUTHOR: Spynu, G. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shlykov, N. N.; Zlenko, Ye. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Computer readout devices for data concerning the geometry of an article

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya upravleniya, no. 5, 1966, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: computer output unit, graphic data processing, computing technique, data readout

ABSTRACT: The operating principles of graphic data readout devices for computers are briefly reviewed. The first Soviet devices of this type are mentioned and the general requirements for graphic output devices are formulated. In 1959 the Institute of Automatics of the Ministry of Instrument Building, Means of Automation and Control Systems of the SSSR developed the first device for reading out information on the geometry of an article from an interpolater. The drive consisted of miniature step motors which rotate the lead screws and the moving parts. The control system was open and discrete, the unit step was 0.2 mm, and the displacement velocity along the contour was 1.5 meters/min. On the basis of this device, the Institute of Automation in cooperation with the Institute of Cybernetics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences developed an experimental device for graphic reproduction which was subsequently improv-

UDC: 681.142.62

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ACC NR: AP6036061

ed. Extended exploitation of electromechanical devices for reading out information on the geometry of an article, developed at the Institute of Automatics and the extended investigation of Soviet and foreign units has made it possible to formulate the following basic requirements which must be satisfied by devices of this type: 1) the information from the interpolater may be introduced by means of a non-perforated magnetic 35 mm tape, by 35 mm perforated tape or by punched cards; 2) the input of the interpolater must be supplied with information on the coordinates of reference points as well as the equation of the approximating line; 3) the interpolation method must be linear, circular or a paraboloid of second degree depending on the specific condition; 4) the program recorded by the interpolater must provide for the operation of the graphic reproduction device and of the bench with digital programmed control; 5) the resolution of the graphic reproduction device when the line thickness is 0.2 must be equal to 3 lines per mm; 6) the accuracy determined by the actual deviation of the contour from a theoretical profile should be at least 0.1%; 7) reproducibility expressed as the error in the coincidence of contours drawn in accordance with a single program, should not exceed 0.2-0.3 mm. The above requirements served as a basis for the development of a new data output device. The performance of this device is very briefly discussed Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09,13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

BATURENKO, T.I.; ZLENKO, Ye.T.

Review of the collection of articles "Pharmacology of pain".
Farm. i toks. 26 no.6:757-758 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:2)

ZLENKO, Ye, T.

ZLENKO, Ye. T. -- "The Problem of the Influence of Conditioned and Unconditioned Pain Stimuli on the Activity of the Enternal Organs," Dnepropetrovsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Litopis', No. 7, 1956.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-8
The Liver.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50922

Author : Zlenko, Ye.T.
Inst : -
Title : The Effect of Pain Stimuli Upon the Exocrinous Function of the Liver.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Nekotoryye vopr. morfol., fiziol. i patol. organov pishchevareniya. M., Medgiz, 1956, 125-129.

Abstract : After 300 ml of milk was fed to each animal, bile (B) was collected for a period of 1 or 1½ hours every 10-15 minutes in dogs with fistulae of the gall bladder and of the common bile duct. If the initial secretion level was low, electric stimulation (ES) of the skin of the hind hip resulted in increased B secretion, and if the initial secretion level was high, it resulted in decreased B secretion. Also ES affected spontane B secretion.

Card 1/2

ZLENKOVA, Drahomira, inz.

Activities of the regional committees of the Wood Industry Section of the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technological Society in the second semester 1964. Drevo 20 no.3:113 Mr '65.

ZLEPKO, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDOTOVA, L.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Operational reliability of embrittled pipes from 12Kh1MF steel.
Elek. sta. 35 no.12:17-20 D '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

ZLEPKO, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; [illegible], L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of the reliability of the metal of the collector pipes of 300 Mw. units. Teploenergetika 12 no.1:63-65 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.

S/129/61/000/002/005/014
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Laguntsov, I.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Zlepko, V.F., Engineer

TITLE: Long-run Failure of Austenitic Steels

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1961, No. 2, pp. 24 - 27

TEXT: According to Oding and Ivanova (Ref. 1) and Creenwood (Ref. 3), failure of the metal occurs as a result of diffusion and coagulation of vacancies into micropores, which subsequently grow into microcracks. According to this hypothesis, loosening of the crystal structure will precede failure. Results obtained by Mirkin and Trunin (Ref. 4) on industrial heats and results of Oding (Ref. 5) support this view. The work described in this paper relates to investigating the influence of ageing on the process of failure of austenitic boiler steels. The experiments were carried out with the steels [illegible] (EI695R), [illegible] (1Kh18N12T) and [illegible] (EI257). Abstractor's note: compositions not stated. The steel EI695R was aged at 650 °C whilst the

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S/129/61/000/002/005/014
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Long-run Failure of Austenitic Steels

latter two steels were aged at 600 °C for durations of 100, 500, 1 000, 3 000, 7 000 and 15 000 hours. Prior to ageing a part of the metal was subjected to stretching by 8%, corresponding to the rate of strain at the point of bending of steam-tubes and steam-superheat tubes. After ageing, the specimens were tested for long-run strength at 28 kg/mm^2 at a temperature corresponding to the ageing temperature. For localising the zone of failure two drillings were made with a radius of 3 mm at the top. The diameter at the notch corresponded to the diameter of the smooth specimens. The microhardness was measured in the undamaged notch with loads of 50 and 20 g at distances of 1, 2 and 5 mm from the top. The small dimension of the indentation produced by a 20-g load enables direct measurement in the neighbourhood of the crack or at the grain boundary. The microhardness, as a function of the scattering values, was determined on the basis of 50-100 measurements with an error not exceeding 2%.

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Long-run Failure of Austenitic Steels

Smooth specimens tested in the initial austenised state had transcrystalline fractures and no cracks could be detected visually on the surface. For the steel EI695R, the character of the failure did not change appreciably throughout the entire 15 000-hour period of ageing at 650 °C. A tendency was observed only to increasing the area of intergranular failure in the fracture and "smoothing-out" of an initially highly pronounced necking during the failure. Specimens of the steels 1Kh18N12T and EI257 tested after ageing at 600 °C for a period of 100 to 3 000 hours failed preferentially along the grain boundaries; at the surface a large quantity of cracks occurred. Prolongation of the ageing to 7000 to 15 000 hours leads to a decrease in the number of surface cracks and sections with intercrystallite failure appear in the fracture. However, regardless of the type of final failure, intercrystallite cracks will usually form near the fracture within the boundaries of one or several grains. Intercrystallite fractures were also observed in undamaged

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E073/E335

Long-run Failure of Austenitic Steels

drillings; in the steels 1Kh18N12T and EI257 the inter-crystallite cracks were more extensive than in the steel EI695R. With increasing ageing the network of cracks at the surface of the drilling, prior to failure, is substituted by single cracks. The fracture of primarily deformed specimens is more transcrystalline than in undeformed specimens and surface intergranular cracks are less pronounced. The given data indicate that the character of failure of the steel changes with changes in the structure resulting from preliminary ageing. The first foci of failure are generated along the grain boundaries. With increasing degree and speed of the plastic deformation at the instant of rupture, the failure which begins along the grain boundaries can become extended into the body of the grain. Thus, a mixed fracture characterising transcrystalline failure is observed. The authors studied the microhardness (HV) as a function of the ageing time, hours, in the zone of development of inter-crystallite cracks. The results, Fig. 1 (Curves 1 relate to

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Long-run Failure of Austenitic Steels

the grain boundary; Curves 2 relate to the centre of the grain; the top curves are for the steel Kh18N12T and the bottom curves are for the steel EI257) show that the speed of variation of the hardness in the centre and in the body of the grain differs. For the steels 1Kh18N12T and EI257 three ageing periods can be singled out, each with a specific ratio of the hardness in the centre to the hardness at the boundary of the grain. During the first period the two hardness values are approximately equal; in the second period, during which spontaneous decomposition takes place, the hardness at the grain boundary exceeds the hardness at its centre; in the third period, beginning with the time during which processes associated with coagulation occur, the grain boundaries are softer than the centre of the grain. For the steel EI695R the difference in the speed of change of the hardness between the body and the boundary of the grains was less pronounced. The microhardness of the solid solution adjacent to the intercrystallite crack was appreciably lower

Long-run Failure of Austenitic Steels

both in the second and the third ageing period, regardless of whether the boundaries were work-hardened relative to the body of the grain. The width of the softened strip was on the average 80-100 μ and, with increasing ageing duration to 15 000 hours, there was a tendency for this strip to become wider. Fig. 2 shows the microhardness (HV) versus distance from the edge of the crack, μ in the zone of failure produced by a load of 28 kg/mm² at 600 °C. The individual plots refer to the following ageing and peliminary loading conditions: a - 600 °C, 1 000 hours; b - 600 °C, 3 000 hours; 6 - 600 °C, 15 000 hours; c - preliminary deformation + ageing at 600 °C, 3 000 hours; d - 600 °C, 500 hours; e - 600 °C, 3 000 hours; f - in operation at 565-580 °C, 7 000 hours; g - in operation at 565-580 °C for 18 000 hours. The preliminary deformation of the metal brought about little change in the loosened volumes. However, a drop in the microhardness was observed not only in the aged but also in the

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Long-run Failure of Austenitic Steels

austenized state; the microhardness of the steel EI257 is considerably lower in the neighbourhood of intercrystallite cracks and will be more pronounced with increasing service life of the material. The microhardness in the neighbourhood of the boundaries and in the body of the grain, aged under operating conditions, was approximately equal. Metallographic analysis of a large number of intercrystallite fractures has shown that failure develops directly at the point of contact of the grains and in the loosened zone. Fig. 3 shows a crack in the matrix near the grain boundary (steel EI257, tests with 28 kg/mm^2 at 600 °C, ageing for 15 000 hours at 600 °C, magnification 1000X). Fig. 4 shows the microcrack developing at the point of contact of the grains (magnification 25000X). Comparison of the intercrystallite fracture obtained for the same specimen indicates that apparently one type of failure can change into the other, depending on the strength of the boundaries and the speed of formation of microcracks in the boundary zone. In planes with the

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Long-run Failure of Austenitic Steels

greatest tangential stresses, dislocation of the grains relative to each other is usually not along the boundaries but along the adjacent loosened zone. The twin character of the intercrystalline failure and the fact that the decrease in microhardness is independent of the strength ratio of the boundary and intracrystalline volumes of the grain indicate that intercrystalline failure of boiler steels is accompanied by the formation of micro-discontinuities at the point of contact of the grains. The following conclusions are arrived at:
1) long-duration ageing at 600-650 °C influences more the character of the failure of the steels 1Kh18N12T and EI257 than it does in the case of the steel EI695R.
2) Intercrystallite failure of the steels 1Kh18N12T and EI257 is accompanied by loosening of the body of the metal adjacent to the grain boundaries. The zone of loosening could be detected during the entire period of ageing

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S/129/61/000/002/005/014
E073/E335

Long-run Failure of Austenitic Steels

(100, 1 500 hours). In a metal that was preliminarily work-hardened by stretching by 8%. loosening was observed in the initial austenized state.
3) The character of the intercrystallite failure during long-run strength tests is governed by the strength relations at the grain boundaries and by the zone of loosening.
(Note: this is a complete translation.)
There are 4 figures and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
(All-Union Heat-Engineering Scientific Research Institute)

Card 9/11

ZLEPKO, V. F., CAND TECH SCI, "~~INVESTIGATION~~ Study OF THE ~~PROCESS~~ process OF THE METAL OF INDUSTRIAL PIPELINES, MANUFACTURED ~~FROM~~ with STEEL ~~CARRYING THE BRANDS OF~~ EI-695R, 1Kh18N12T, AND EI-257." MOSCOW, 1961. (MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC SPEC ED RSFSR. MOSCOW ORDER OF LABOR RED BANNER INST OF STEEL). (KL-DV, 11-61, 219).

LAGUNTSOV, I.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZLENKO, V.F., inzh.

Aging of austenite boiler steels of the types 1Kh18N12F, EI-695R and EI-257. Teploenergetika no.4:38-42 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Steel)

L 18652-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3004755 S/0096/63/000/008/0059/0060

AUTHOR: Zlepko, V. F. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Damage susceptibility of EI-695R austenitic steel

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 8, 1963, 59-60

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel EI-695R, damage susceptibility, rupture life, short-time tensile test, microscopic examination, polygonization development, heat resistance

ABSTRACT: In an attempt to develop a general method for determining reliability of heat-resistant alloys from the results of relatively short-time stress-rupture tests, the behavior of EI-695R austenitic stainless steel (0.07—0.12% C, 1.0—2.0% Mn, 13—15% Cr, 18—20% Ni, 2.0—2.7% W, 0.9—1.3% Nb) has been studied. Steel specimens were either austenitized at 1100C or austenitized and aged at 650C for 2000 hr or at 700C for 1000 hr. All specimens were prestressed at 18 kg/mm^2 for 2000 hr and then stressed to rupture at 22 or 28 kg/mm^2. With a second-stage stress of 22 kg/mm^2 prestressing almost tripled the rupture life of unaged metal, but prestressed aged metal had a rupture life four times

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L 18652-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004755

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shorter than that of metal which was not prestressed and 29 times shorter than that of unaged prestressed metal. Increasing the second-stage stress to 28 kg/mm^2 decreased the rupture life of both aged and unaged metals. Results of short-time tensile tests and microscopic examination showed that the higher heat resistance of unaged metal is accompanied by an increase in the short-time tensile strength and a decrease in ductility, without, however, any significant change in the composition of the carbide phase. The increased short-time strength and rupture life of unaged EI-695R steel is associated with the development of polygonization during the first prestressing. In aged metal no polygonization occurs. Thus, prestressing, depending on the structural state of the metal, promotes either its deterioration or improvement. In the latter case, the vacancy mechanism of metal failure becomes practically ineffective, and the determination of damage susceptibility of the metal should take account of the effect of structural changes in a given heat-resistant alloy. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

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ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny*y teplotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union Heat Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 30Aug63 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MA, ML NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

34533
S/659/61/007/000/020/044
D217/D303

18.1151

AUTHORS: Laguntsov, I.N., and Zlepko, V.F.

TITLE: Nature of fracture of austenitic boiler steels

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, v. 7, 1961, 196 - 201

TEXT: The influence of ageing on the nature of long-term fracture of the steels ЭИ 695Р (EI695R), 1Х18Н12Т (1Kh18N12T) and EI257 was studied. Prior to testing for long-term strength, the metal was aged for 100, 500, 1000, 3000, 7000 and 15,000 hours at 600 - 650°C Apart from ageing under laboratory conditions, the steels 1Kh18N12T and EI257 were aged under service conditions in electric power stations for 7000, 18,000 and 26,000 hours. The nature of fracture of specimens tested at a load of 28 kg/m^2 and at the appropriate ageing temperatures were determined by means of optical and electron microscopes. The strength of the fracture zone was estimated by microhardness measurements which were compared with those yielded by control specimens. The results of the measurements were compared

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Nature of fracture of austenitic ...

with tests of the fracture zone for resistance against corrosion. It was found that prolonged ageing at 600 - 650°C exerts a noticeable influence on the nature of fracture of the steels 1Kh18N12T and EI257, and to a lesser degree with steel EI695R. The intercrystalline fracture of steels 1Kh18N12T and EI257 on testing for long-term strength is accompanied by embrittlement of the crystal lattice in regions adjacent to the grain boundaries. The brittle zone forms on ageing for 100 to 15,000 hours. The nature of intercrystalline fracture on testing for long-term strength depends on the relationship between the grain boundary strength and the brittle zone strength, both of which change during ageing. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: J.N. Greenwood, J. Iron and Steel Inst., 2, 1952; G. Crussard and J. Friedel, Proceedings of metals at high temperatures, May-June, 1954.

X

Card 2/2

LAGUNTSOV, I.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZLEPKO, V.F., inzh.

Slow fracturing of austenitic steels. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.2:24-27 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Steel—Testing) (Creep of metals)

S/137/62/000/003/111/191
A060/A101

AUTHOR: Zlepko, V. F.

TITLE: Aging of austenitic steel ЭИ-257 (EI257)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 11-12, abstract 3 3I76 (V sb. "Ekspluatats. nadezhnost' metalla parosilovykh ustanovok" Moscow - Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1959, 15-22)

TEXT: The aging of steel EI257 was studied by metallographic, magnetic, and other methods at 600°C after normalizing from 1,150°C. During the first period of aging there occurs a sharp change in the structure and the characteristics. The phases separating out are in a finely dispersed state and are mainly located along the grain boundaries. The lattice constant of the austenite is reduced from 3.574 to 3.569 Å. The tendency to intercrystalline corrosion is maximal. During the second period of aging there occurs an equalization of the chemical composition. The tendency to intercrystalline corrosion is reduced, even though the grain boundaries remain weakended. The duration of the first period constitutes 1,000 - 3,000 hours at 550°C, this period does not end in

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S/137/62/000/003/111/191
A060/A101

Aging of austenitic steel ЭИ-257 (EI-257)

7,000 hours. Ductile deformation accelerates aging. The utilization of steel EI-257 at temperatures below 550°C is undesirable on account of the long duration of the unfavorable first period of aging.

L. Vul'f

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ZLEPKO, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Damage susceptibility of EI-695R steel. Teploenergetika 10 no.8:59-60 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Steel)

LAGUNTSOV, I.N.; ZLEPKO, V.F.

Characteristics of failure of austenitic boiler steels depending on aging. Issl. po zharopr. splav. 7:196-201 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Steel--Fatigue)

ACC NR: AP6010097 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/003/0054/0055

AUTHORS: Zlepko, V. F.; Fedotova, L. I.

ORG: All-Union Thermotechnical Institute (Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Properties and structural strength of pipes manufactured from steel 12Kh1M1F

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 3, 1966, 54-55

TOPIC TAGS: PIPE, STRESS ANALYSIS, TEMPERING, alloy steel, chromium steel, molybdenum steel, vanadium steel, steel / 12Kh1M1F steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of normalization, quenching, and tempering (followed by aging without and with an applied load) on the mechanical properties and structural strength of two thick-wall pipe specimens manufactured from steel 12Kh1M1F was investigated. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1).

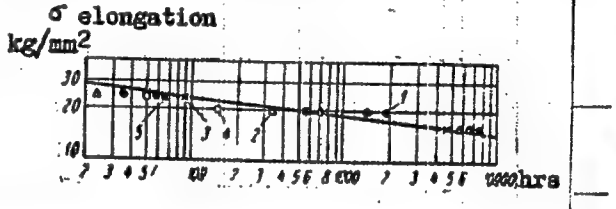

Fig. 1. Long-range strength of normalized steel 15Kh1M1F. 1 - initial state; 2 - aged for 500 hrs; 3 - aged for 1000 hrs; 4 - aged for 3000 hrs; 5 - aged for 5000 hrs.

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.14.018.45:620.18

L 46170-66

ACC NR: AP6010097

It was found that during aging of steel 12Kh1M1F a block type structure develops in the latter. The thermal stability data were treated by the method of I. A. Oding. The results of this analysis showed that the structural changes taking place in the normalized steel under usual working loads are negligible and have little influence on the accumulation of disaggregation nuclei. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

ZLESKI, J.

Country : POLAND H-28
Category : Chemical Technology. Food Industry

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51505

Author : Zleski, J.
Institute : -
Title : Activity of the Phosphorylase and Quantity of Inorganic Phosphorus in the Grain - Two New Indexes of the Technical Ripeness of Green Peas
Orig Pub. : Przem. spozywczy, 1958, 12, No 8, 317-318

Abstract : For the determination of the phosphorylase activity, 1 ml of filtered juice (resulting from grinding of 10 gr of green peas with 10ml 0.005 M KCN solution) is placed into a 50 ml graduate, adding 1 ml of 3% solution of dissolved starch, and 1 ml of 0.5% citric acid buffer (pH of 6.4). After heating for 4 minutes to 38°, 1 ml of 0.03% solution of glucose-1--phosphate (in a buffer solution of 6.4 pH) is added to the mixture. After 15 minutes, to the

Card: 1/4

Country :
Category : Chemical Technology.

H-28

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51505

Author :
Institute :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : heated mixture are added 5 ml of 10% solution of trichloroacetic acid, and water up to 50 ml volume, followed by filtration and separation of the sediment. 25 ml of clear solution is used for the determination of P by the colorimetric method (photoelectric Pulfrich colorimeter, using M 72 filter). The phosphorylase activity is assumed to be equal to unity. At this level, during 3 minutes' time, 0.01 mg of

Con'd

Card: 2/4

H-169

Country :
Category : Chemical Technology.

H-28

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51505

Author :
Institute :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : inorganic P are liberated. In practice, the obtained quantity of P in mg, increased by a factor of 10, gives one unit of activity of 1 gr of grain. Activity increases as grain ripens; if 0.97 unit of activity during the optimum time of harvest is expressed as 100%, then 2 days before the harvest, activity comprizes 80%, and 2 days after the harvest it is 163.6% . The inorganic P is determined colorimetrically from the water extract, and

Con'd

Card: 3/4

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 62546

AUTHOR : Hisnansks, C.; Zleski, J.; Rutczynska-Skonieczna,*
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Nutritive Value Value of White Beans

ORIG. PUB. : Roczn. Panstw. zakl. hig. , 1958, 9, No 5, 469-470

ABSTRACT : In the two samples of beans were found (in%): 10.9--water, 25.5-proteins, 1.7-fats, 58.5-carbohydrates, 4.5- cellulose, 3.5-ash, 425 mg% P, 202 mg % Ca, 9.4 mg % Fe. 348 K cal/100 gr. calorific value.

*E,; Karkocha, I.; Chojnicka, B,; Bojankiewicz,M.

Card: 1/1

ZLICZYŃSKI, Leszek, BOMKIEWICZ, Janusz

Radiodiagnosis technic applied to the peripheral arteries with special reference to arteriosclerosis. Polskie arch.med.wewn. 28 no.2:265-275 1958

1. Z Zakładu Radiologii Lekarskiej Instytutu Doskonalenia i Specjalizacji Kadr Lekarskich w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr. nauk med. W. Zawadowski Adres autora: Warszawa 45, ul. Żeromskiego 64 m. 40.
(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, diagnosis
arteriography, technic & results (Pol))
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, diagnosis
arteriography, technic & results (Pol))